A

REVIEW

OF THE

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OFTHE

ENGLISH NATION.

Saturday, December 7. 1706.

Have in some of my last Papers attempted to explain some things transacted in Scotland, and done by the general Assembly there, that is, by the Part of it now sitting, call'd the Commission; and to clear up the Mistakes of those People, who charge them not only with acting against the Union in general, but with making Attempts to obtain Clauses in the Treaty, invasive of the Liberties and Establishment of the Church of England.

I do not hereby pretend to say, that several Objections and Scruples are rais'd in Scotland against the Union, which I wish, the People that raise them, would consider better of, and particularly who they come from, whose Words they speak, and who blows the Coals; but yet I must at the same time be allow'd this, that even what

is faid, and were it more, does not amount to what industriously is carried about in England by some People, to amuse and fright the Nation with Apprehensions of strange things out of the North.

And would the Gentlemen in Scotland, and some in England, but suffer me to put their Observations one against another, and compare them with the real Matter now in Debate, it would contribute very much to the enlightning the World in this Matter.

As first, say they in England, there are great Oppositions in the Parliament in Scotland against the Union, on Behalf of the Presbyterian Church, and 25 or 29 Lords and Gentlemen protested against the Ast of Security, as not sufficient for the Church to defend Her against the Church of England.

Verv

Very well, Gentlemen, this is very true, and yet this very thing, if rightly underflood, or rather if confider'd, was enough to open the Eyes of both the Nations—And if I should say, that those 25, or suppose them 29, protested for a meer Love to or Care of the Church, it might only prompt somebody to ask me a Question or two, which would be very dishcult for me to answer—As

1. If among the 29, there were not 22 at least, who never heard a Sermon in the Presbyterian Church in their Lives, and would be of the first, who should yote her Constitution into her former Condition of Ruin and Destruction—In short, who have on all Occasions declared their Dislike of and Aversion to her Interest?

2. Whether one of those Protestors was not actually expell'd a former Parliament; for saying, the Presbyterian Church was inconsistent with Monarchy, or Words to that Purpose?

These Questions, I consess, I could say nothing to—But by Silence take them for granted—But if any body ask me at the same time, whether it does not plainly infer, that these Gentlemen have some other Aim, than the Security of the Church, in protesting that the Overture is not a sufficient Security; I must own, I should think my self obliged to answer in the Affirmative, and 'tis my Amazement, that the People, whose Zeal for that Church is so warm in Scotland, do not see it too.

Nor do I make any Question, but a little Time will open the Eyes of such, whose Deligns are honest, to see, that when these Contraries ast together, it must be to illustrate something; for Contraries, they say, illustrate, and my Meaning is, they will ilsuffrate this Truth; that such beople must have Designs, differing from what the Out-side of their Astings seem to import.

Thus, when some in England voted, talk'd Fact, and bluster'd for an Occasional-Bill to secure the Chuch, nothing could be plainer, than that the Security of the Church of England was the remotest Part of their Design.

Was ever two Nations fo Party ridden?

Was ever Cause made up of so contradicting Circumstances in England? The Non-Jurors, Papists, High-Flyers, the Rakes, the Men of no Principles, or of Principles fatal to Morality as Religion; these set up all for Champions of the Church to rail at Hypocrisie, as they call'd it, and cry out against double-fac'd Profession.

In like manner in Scotland, the unhappy Contradictions go too far, GOD and Buil are not ferv'd together; but the Servants of GOD erect the Altars of Buil, and the Servants of Buil struggle for the Altars of the true God.

the true God.

From thence it becomes very well worth Remark, what the Issue of this Matter may be, and what the separate Designs of these People are.

It I should say Confusion, I doubt not, I should revive the Hopes of some, whose Steps that Way are too visibly push'd on to conceal their Meaning, and this in both

Kingdoms.

But if I speak my own Opinion, I must own, I foresee the Union in the Event of all these things, Order must come out of all these Consultions. The God of Order serves the glorious Ends of his Providence—From the Issue of all the Consultions and Over-

turnings in the World.

But I foreige it too, from human Confequences; for in my general Observations of things it cannot be otherwise; the honest well-meaning People of Scotland cannot be long hood-wink'd by the Subtilty and Artifices of these Men - They will at last fee the Finger of Josb in all these things, and learn, that it cannot be a Love to their Interest and Establishment, that obliges a Party to espouse them in such a Juncture, who never valued them before, either as to Liberty or Religion; who never espous'd their Quarrel, whether Ecclefiaftical or National; it must be a Cant, and meer ringing the Bells backward, to hear Men talk of Privileges and Church-Security, who are known to be open Abettors of an abdicated Interest, and that fincerely wish the Overthrow of the Nation, as to Sacred or Civil Settlements.

When therefore these things come a little farther, I fear nothing for the Union; ho-

net

neft meaning, will gain Intelligence; and the Eyes of those, who were made blind by fine Words, will be open'd—— Union will spring out of all these Consusons, and the Force of Equity and sair Reasoning will reduce Men to their Sences, whom National Prejudices and Popular Arguments have seduced to stand in the Light of their own Happiness.

I know 'tis objected, that the Number of Addresses from all parts of the Kingdom of Scotland, looks with a dull Asped, against the Nature of the thing, and two Uses our

Enemies make of this Observation.

1. That the general Bent of the Nation

is against the Union.

2. That if they do come into it by the Parliamentary Majority, they will yet retain such a rivetted Aversion to England, that it will be a Union and no Union; it will encrease our Divisions, and we had better be without it.

I shall adjourn my Answer to this, in order to divert the Reader a little, and speak

at large to it in the next.

MISCELLANEA.

THE Gentleman, that put the Author to about 10 d. Charge for the Postage of the Letter, which brought the following Question, I doubt not, had a great Desire to be answer'd; but I must tell him, if he had sent it to Mr. Matthews, it would have been convey'd with less Charge, and have been as readily answer'd.

Mr. REVIEW,

are not out of Hearing of the Affairs of the World: Pray, will you oblige us for far, as to give us your Opinion of the Surpricing Norms of the Peace between the King of Poland and the Swedes—That Prince was once your Heroe, pray, what Part do you think he has afted now? if you please to say something to this, you will divert the World, and oblige

Your humble Servant unknown

A. T.

tend no Man that mistakes; for in all I ever said, I never made the least Offer to desend these Mistakes: A Prince may be avery well worth my Biseem, that may not do every thing that demands my Esteem; nor have I any thing to do with the Failings of his Polish Majesty; without doubt he was ill advised in both, and Providence has appear'd but too plain against him; and I hope, is now bringing him back by his Affilictions to a right State, as well as Principle; but I take this to be no Part of the Ouestion

Let any Man trace his Polish Majesty thro' all the Meanders of the War, he has been engag'd in; the powerful Nation, the vigorous Prince, and the Politick Counsellors he had to do with; the faithless, timorous and mercenary Nation he has commanded; the bluftering, barbarous and unperforming Ally he has been leagued with Add to this, the many Battley he has loft, the frequent Surprizes he has been under; how often betray'd by the Poles, how basely serv'd after Oaths taken, and Money paid to them; and add to this, that the Swede was now gotten into his own Hereditary Country, was ruining his Subjects, pillaging their plentiful Villages, and levying vaft Sums on the rich Cities; and the Consequence of all consider'd; I think, he has acted the Part of a wife Man, a Father of his Country, and one

one that has liften'd to the Cries of his own Subjects, rather than the Dictates of his Valour, or the Call of his Inclinations; and I shall be more particular hereafter.

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